The People's Press.

VOL. XVIII. SALEM, N. C., JANUARY 28, 1870. NO. 3.

The People's Press.

Published by
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Terms:—Cash in advance.

One copy, one year,.....$2 00
" six months,.....1 00
" three months,..... 75

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines or one inch space, or less, to constitute a square.

One square, one insertion, $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 50

Court advertisements will be charged higher than the regular rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES charged 50 per cent. higher than ordinary advertisements.

Liberal deductions made by special contracts, to large advertisers.

POETRY.

Over and Over Again.

Over and over again,
No matter which way I turn,
I always find in the Book of Life
Some lesson I have to learn.
I must take my turn at the mill,
I must grind out the golden grain,
I must work at my task with a will,
Over and over again.

We cannot measure the need
Of even the tiniest flower,
Nor check the flow of golden sands
That run through a single hour.
But the morning dews must fall,
And the sun and the Summer rain
Must do their part and perform it all
Over and over again.

Over and over again
The brook through the meadow flows,
And over and over again
The ponderous mill-wheel goes.
Once doing will not suffice,
Though doing be not in vain,
And a blessing failing us once or twice,
May come if we try again.

The path that has once been trod
Is never so rough to the feet;
And the lesson we once have learned
Is never so hard to repeat.
Though sorrowful tears may fall,
And the heart to its depths be riven
With storm and tempest, we need them all
To render us meet for Heaven.

Select Miscellany.

HUNTINGTON'S ESCAPE.

Scott, with his little army of veterans, was thundering away at the gates of the city. Within was the wildest consternation and terror. Panic-stricken men, women and children were running hither and thither, right into the very mouth of the danger which they were trying to escape. Shot and shell were falling thick and fast, dealing destruction and death, and surely opening the way for the Americans.

In an upper room of a building facing the grand Plazza sat two persons in earnest converse, and apparently regardless of the tumult without.

The elder of the men was a Mexican with a slight trace of Spanish blood, on which he prided himself exceedingly. He answered to the name of Don Jose Canales, and was one of the nabobs of the city. The younger man was an American; his name, Mark Huntington.

"Why do you refuse, Don Jose?" asked Huntington. "I sincerely love the Dona Isabel, and I have reason to believe she is not indifferent to me. I have wealth and a good name. What more can you ask?"

"Senor Huntington, you are an American," replied Don Jose, haughtily. "Even now your countrymen are throwing shell into our city, destroying our property and sacrificing our lives. Think you I can consent for my daughter to wed one of them?"

"That I am an American should weigh well in the matter," said Huntington, proudly. "If the city——"

"It will not," exclaimed Don Jose, impatiently.

"If the city falls," resumed the American, without noticing the interruption, "and I doubt not that it will, my name would be protection."

"I need no protection," said the Don. "The city needs no more. We can hold it against double the rabble that compose the American army. We are three to one and have the advantage of position."

"Then you give me an unqualified negative, Don Jose?"

"You can call it nothing else, Senor Huntington. You are not the person I would choose for Dona Isabel."

The insolence of his words and manner brought the hot blood to Mark Huntington's face, and he dared not trust himself to reply. Meanwhile the Dona Isabel entered the apartment, and hurriedly whispered to her father. Huntington heard the words, and his eyes lighted with triumph.

"The Americans have effected an entrance."

"It is false!" exclaimed Don Jose.—"False, every word of it!"

He then turned to Huntington:

"You have my answer, Senor. What more can I do for you? If there is nothing else, you will oblige me by taking your leave."

It required a powerful will to subdue the fierce anger that the insult called up in the breast of Mark Huntington, but it was equal to the task. With a few hopeful words to Isabel, and a civil adieu to her father, he left the house.

Dona Isabel had spoken the truth.—The Americans had effected an entrance into the city, and were following up the advantage. The Mexicans were fleeing before them feebly disputing their advance.

Huntington picked his way along very cautiously, for his position was precarious in the extreme. One American among so many excited Mexicans stood but little chance. He succeeded in reaching his home, however, and buckling on his sword and looking to the priming of his pistols he again sallied forth.

He hurried back the way he had come. The Plazza was already a scene of strife, and the skulkers were already at their plunder.

Don Jose Canales was vainly endeavoring to keep these robbers from his home; but what could one man do against a dozen. They thrust him aside and rushed into the dwelling.

Huntington now came up and passing Don Jose without a word, followed the villains. He paused a moment on the stairs, for he thought he heard a cry. It was repeated.

"Save me, Mark! Why will you not come?"

He knew that voice, and thrusting aside two men that attempted to bar his passage, he flew to Isabel's room and burst open the door.

He was just in time. Already one villain held her with a rude grasp, while a second was removing the jewel's she wore. Drawing his sword, he sprang to the rescue, and after a short but sharp struggle with the plunderers, drove them from the house.

The Americans now had entire possession of the city, and order was restored. By the exertions of Mark Huntington, Don Jose Canales had seen but little trouble from the enemy. The protection that he "did not need," had been very welcome, nevertheless, and he felt almost good natured toward Huntington.

They were sitting in the same room they had occupied in the morning, and Huntington taking courage from the change in Don Jose's manner, again broached the subject that was nearest his heart.

The haughty, insolent manner with which his advances had been received in the morning was again assumed by Don Jose.

"My answer was final, Senor Huntington, and the remarks that followed it apply equally as well at the present moment."

"I understand you now, Don Jose," said Mark; "but your answer has come too late. Anticipating a refusal, I took time by the forelock. We are married."

Mark expected an outburst of fierce, uncontrollable anger, and was, therefore, unprepared for the icy calmness with which the Don received the declaration.

"You really surprise me, Senor," he replied, but at the same time he was drawing a pistol from his pocket. "Yes, Senor, you surprise me, and I feel that is my duty to return the compliment. Now, Senor, make peace with your God, for you shall soon meet him."

Huntington saw the death-dealing weapon leveled at him, and saw the stern determination in Don Jose's eyes; but he quailed not.

"Don Jose Canales, you dare not murder me!"

"Murder! So it would be. No, I'll not do that," said he, with a grim smile. "I will give you a chance for your life."

The Don summoned his daughter, and she came all radiant with her dark beauty, but her cheek paled when she met the cruel gaze of her father.

"My dear, dutiful daughter," said Don Jose, "your husband has just informed me of the marriage. I feel grieved that you did not allow me to be present; but, then I suppose it was not convenient.—However, as I lost that pleasure, I have planned one for myself, and, more magnanimous than you, have called you in to witness it."

"Father! father!" entreated Isabel, her fears aroused by the mockery of his words—"father you will not——"

"Hush! Do not be alarmed. Now go and sit by him while I arrange the matter for the first act in this little domestic drama. The second, I should have said,—You played the first!"

Huntington drew his wife all trembling with dread and alarm, to his side. He did not know the cruelty that Don Jose was capable of, or he would not have sat there so quietly. Moreover, he felt capable of defending himself, if the worst should come, so he gave his attention to Isabel.

Don Jose first tried the door, to make sure that there was no avenue of escape. Then he drew a table into the centre of the room, and placed three chairs around it. On the table he placed a pack of cards and a pistol.

"Now, Senor Huntington and wife, if you will be so kind as to take your places at the table. Thank you. I will now take the remaining seat.

"Isabel, take the little pistol there and the cards, then I will explain. Now listen very attentively, or you will not be able to sustain your parts.

"You, my dear Isabel, shall shuffle and deal the cards. You, my dear Senor Huntington, and myself, will play the game. That there may be nothing unequal, we will exchange hands before looking at the cards and you shall play for me and I for you. When I tell you that the looser shall shoot the winner, I know that you will use all your skill."

Huntington was dumb with horror at the diabolical design of Canales.

"Do you refuse, Senor?"

"You surely cannot be in earnest in this infernal idea, Don Jose?"

"I never was more in earnest," said the Don, grinding his teeth in rage. "But if you do not wish to take advantage of this one chance, I will shoot you without it. Deal the cards Isabel."

The Dona Isabel had listened to her father's words in a state of apathy bordering on insensibility; and she obeyed him mechanically.

"Now, Senor, we will change hands and proceed. I am really quite impatient.—But one hand, remember."

"It is madness!" exclaimed Mark. "It is devilish, Don Jose! If I should win I certainly should not raise my hand against you."

"Go on!" said Canales, angrily. "I am not so soft hearted."

"But you will certainly spare her, my wife, this horrible scene?"

"Go on!" thundered Don Jose, grasping the pistol. "Go on! or I'll——"

"Well, I will go on," said Mark, convinced at last that there was no alternative, "and may God help me to frustrate your murderous design."

"No compliments, Senor. It is your play. Ha! I take that. Now cover this one. It is yours. We are one apiece now. Ah! I take that, which makes me two to your one. Reverse the hands and I am the loser, and you—CIE! Make peace with your God that refused to help you. One minute!"

Huntington was powerless. He had been slow to believe that the Don would carry out the design else he might have been prepared. Now he was at the mercy of the enraged father. Already the pistol was leveled at his head, and the seconds were flying fast. He leaned across the table, and kissing his wife tenderly bade her good-bye.

As the last words left his lips Don Jose pressed the trigger, and Mark Huntington fell at the feet of Isabel.

"A gentleman and lady wishing to see the commandant," said the orderly, doffing his hat.

"Mexican, Sergeant?"

"American."

"Show them in."

"Mark Huntington, as I live!" exclaimed the old commandant, as the visitors entered the office. "Why, we supposed that you had left this world. And the lady—"

"Is my wife, General, General ——, Isabel."

The old officer bowed low, and offered her a seat. Then he resumed his conversation with Huntington, who soon made him acquainted with the particulars of the little game that nearly ended his life.

"By George, it is wonderful!" exclaimed the General. "And the Dona Isabel drew the ball, while you and the Don were having that little backhanded game. Really spiked the enemy's guns. Well done, Mrs. Huntington. Please accept my thanks for saving my young friend, Huntington, and my sincere wishes that you may find him worthy. But Don Jose," turning to Mark again, "where is he, and what—?"

"He is out of roach, General, and I am glad of it. No doubt he is sorry enough. Let him go, General."

"Quite right. Was very angry, no doubt. We are all liable to it."

Don Jose has not been seen since. If living, he yet probably believes he took the life of Huntington.

How We Grow.

The growth in the population of the United States is more remarkable, probably, than that of any other nation known in history, inasmuch as the most of its astonishing increase has taken place within the memory of living men. For many years after the first successful attempts at colonization were made the increase was extremely slow, and no nation has made such rapid strides since it became a nation. Though the independence of the colonies was declared in 1776, it was not till 1783, that the United States was fairly established as a nation, and our nationality acknowledged as an accepted fact.—There is no means of knowing the exact population at this date, as the first census was not taken until the year 1790, when it was found to be 3,929,857.

In the seventy-nine years that have elapsed since 1890, the American population has grown from 3,929,827 to 40,000,000, which is an increase of upwards of 400,000 annually, a rate of increase truly astonishing compared with other nations of the same period. The most remarkable increase in our population has occurred in the last forty years, though it has been remarkably great ever since 1790. The census taken that year showed the population to be somewhat less than 4,000,000. Forty years later, in 1830, it was 12,866,000, showing that in this time it had more than trebled. In 1870, at the end of another forty years it is estimated it will be about 40,000,000, which will again show that it has been rather more than trebled. Were the population returns estimated according to the gain made at each preceding census, the population of the United States in 1870 would not fall much short of 42,000,000, but allowances have to be made for the destruction of life occasioned by the late civil war, though there is little doubt but that the ultimate effect of the war will have the effect of increasing faster than ever our rapidly augmenting population.

It was computed by the Census Bureau of 1870, based upon sound calculations and the mean annual increase of three per cent., that the United States would probably contain in 1900 a population of 100,000,000 or upwards, which is greater than the present population of Great Britain, France, Spain and Prussia together, and far greater than any number of civilized people ever yet united in one nation. With this population the United States would have but twenty-eight inhabitants to the square mile, less than one-third than is contained by New York at present. Massachusetts has one hundred and seventy to every square mile, and the whole United States, when equally peopled, would contain 619,000,000; so that if the child born this year should attain the age of three score and ten, it will if all probability see a nation of 322,000,000 people—a nation greater than the Christendom of to-day—a nation of which the greatest empire of modern times, in wealth, greatness and military strength, would form but a province.

Combat Between a Tiger and a Boar.

On a part of the Neligherry Hills, where I was particularly fond of hunting, there lived in 1863, a very large and mighty boar. This grand old beast was so cunning that though my camp was pitched in the middle of his favorite haunts, and though my old hunting companion, Capt. Brine, and I constantly met him, we never managed to get a shot. One evening after sitting and watching without success for some time, I got up, leaving myself sufficient light to look about me as I strolled home to the camp. Seeing Captain Brine coming home, also, I made quietly down to meet him at the foot of a large wood, through which I knew he would pass. Presently he appeared in great excitement, telling me he had just met the old boar face to face on the little forest path, but that he had wheeled and bolted too quickly for him to get a shot.

He had just whispered this to me, when with tremendous grunts, out by our very side, across the mountain stream which ran along the edge of the woods, bolted the boar, and dashed off across a green bay towards another wing of the woods. Instinctively I raised my old Purdy rifle, and was in the act of freing when there was a sound like distant thunder, a great yellow streak, and in an instant the mountains round were echoing and re-echoing the grim roars and shrieks of a tigress and the boar as they wreathed and twisted round, over and under each other in the most deadly combat. For a moment and for a moment only, the boar seemed to hold his own, but the fearful strength and activity of his foe was far more than a match for his desperate courage. In much less time than it takes to write this, the poor old fellow was over on his back, the tiger curled over him, burying her fearful fangs in his swarthy throat. All this, as I have said, took place in a moment, and until now I had been in vain trying to get a shot, so mixed up together was the struggling mass that I had not been able to distinguish the tigress from the boar. This was my time, and as quietly as possible, considering the intense excitement of the moment, I fired both barrels at the tigress. For a second or two she took no notice of me, but continued munching and worrying at the unfortunate boar's throat, he squealing all the time exactly like a tame pig under the butcher's hand, a weakness I never knew a wild boar guilty of before or since. Presently the wounds began to tell, and dropping the boar suddenly she slunk back to the woods. Just as she got to the stream, for the first time she spied us.

It was one of the most unpleasant moments I ever remember, both barrels unloaded, and the wounded and baffled tiger within twelve yards standing staring at us in savage astonishment. Brine's single barrel was our only hope. We stood quite still, and most truly thankful we were to see him turn, cross the stream, and bound into the woods, Brine sending his bullet after her to quicken her pace, a proceeding which we have often doubted the wisdom of since. Upon looking round for the dead boar, as we thought, what was our amazement, not a sign of him was to be seen. He has managed to get off to die, I fear a lingering death, for we never saw him again. The next morning as soon as it was light, we were off to look for the tigress. We found blood at once; following this it led us straight to some very wild rocks, and here we lost it. We never found her, but four cubs that we saw feeding on a dead buffalo some days afterwards most probably belonged to her. Had I not interfered I have no doubt in a few minutes she would have killed the boar, and as he was really an unusually large and powerful beast, and she anything but what I would call a large tigress, it shows what perfect masters the large carniverous beasts are of the work they are destined to perform in nature when they are in earnest.—*Victor Brook's Land and Water.*

Frankford correspondent N. Y. Evening Post.

How it Feels to be Blown Up.

The recent sad accident to the Austrian frigate Radtzky has sharpened the memory of an old Dane who was on board the Danish ship of the line Christian VIII. on the 5th of April 1849, when she exploded. Fortunately he was not killed, and has just given in the Vienna Press, in all earnestness, his experience and sensations at the time. The old sailor's imagination seems to be one of the best. "In the first moment," he says, "hearing and seeing both went away, though both came back again very soon, and I comprehened the whole affair! Lieutenant Frus had sprung the ship in the air. I constantly went higher and higher. Not far from me I saw our foremast flying around me in a very dangerous manner. Above me everywhere was concealed in the thick powder smoke, which shat out the sun; but below me the land lay spread out before my dizzy sight in the variegated beauty of spring. The Baltic glistened like silver in the fresh breeze; but of the glorious battle ship there was nothing left but a blazing crater, and upon the frigate Gesion floated the flag of the enemy.

O, my poor Denmark, how much hast thou lost? I calculated—this is a remarkable physiological fact—while I was flying in the air the loss at one and a half million rigsdalers! In the meantime my movements upwards became slower from second to second, and at last it appeared as if I was suspended perfectly still for a moment in the ether. An indescribable feeling of comfort permeated my breast, and confidence in the future of my fatherland entered my soul! But this did not last long. I sank slowly again to the earth, and the foremast and all the other wreck around sank with me. Only a monster cloud of powder smoke remained in the air. Altogether different was my frame of mind as I approached the earth, with a rapidity of fifteen feet to the second.

In ascending I did not feel at all unhappy, but in descending, on the contrary, I experienced an oppressive fearfulness which is hardly describable. I now saw before my eyes death, upon which I never once thought; the period of my childhood sprang fresh in memory; I thought of my mother, and my sweethearts, and with closed eyes, in maddened speed, I came down head foremost. The clear pure water was beaten into a spray as I dove down like a bomb. I sank slowly, but I sank deeper, even deeper. Underneath, there prevailed a greenish twilight. Finally I reached the "dead point," and it appeared as if I was again raised up by the water. My breath was almost exhausted; yet I exerted my lungs to the utmost, and it was at last rewarded with life. Even quicker I ascended, and at last I came out in the air like a cork. Powerful arms seized hold of me, raised me in the boat, and led me as a prisoner of war into arrest."

WASTED MONEY.—It is demonstrated that the people of the United States, even with all its debt and all the cost of war, are taxed more than any other people upon the face of the globe. One hundred millions ought to pay all current expenses; and $130,000,000 will pay the interest of the debt. If we follow Mr. McCulloch's plan, and allow $50,000,000 to cancel that much debt, there will be but $280,000,000 of taxes collected; yet we are taxed in currency equal to $430,000,000. Add this to State and local taxation, $250,000,000, and we pay as a people $700,000,000. Of this $180,000,000 are paid in gold, and nearly a third of $700,000,000 is collected by the internal revenue. The tax on imports is $412,000,000; and of this $76,500,000 are luxuries. The bulk is upon necessaries. On salt the tariff is from 100 to near 170 per cent., according to Dr. Wells, the highest average on any article of primal necessity. Then, too, the imports this year in American vessels was $121,165,626, while in foreign vessels it was $290,730,848. And this is called Government! American shipping ruined; salt over 100 per cent.; iron ditto; and tens of millions of Government Bonds held abroad and at home, untaxed.—*Wilmington Star.*

ALASKA.—Sitka is the largest town in Alaska, a town of about sixty houses and eight hundred inhabitants, chiefly Russians of the lower class; but divided from it only by a stockade is an Indian village of nine hundred souls more. The products of the regions round about are limited to fish, furs, and timber. Potatoes, turnips, radishes and onions can be raised, but they are small. They have there over thirty varieties of indigenous grasses; but hay cannot be cured—not sun enough. Coal is found within thirty miles of Sitka but it is so bituminous that it has burned out the smokestacks of steamers using it. Gold is found in several localities, but not in paying quantities. The mountain tops behind Sitka are white all summer; but along the coast there, along the sea level, it seldom snows, even in winter, and the thermometer hardly ever falls below the freezing point. About the 23d of December at Sitka the night takes up the whole twenty-four hours, and about the 23d of June the evening day-light blends into that of the morning.—*New York Herald.*

The Charlotte *Democrat* says that since the close of the war there have been over one thousand buildings erected in that city, and consequently the present demand for houses is pretty well supplied, but the population is constantly increasing, and before long it will be seen that there are not enough houses for those desiring them.

A wit being told that an old acquaintance was married, exclaimed, 'I am glad of it.' But reflecting a moment, he added, in a tone of compassion and forgiveness, 'and yet I don't know why I should be, he never did me any harm.'

'You charge a dollar for killing a calf, you smutty rascal!' said a planter to an old negro. 'No, no, massa,' replied the gentleman from Africa, 'I charge fifty for killum calf, and fifty for de know how.'

The London papers remark upon the unusually large shipments of breadstuffs from America to England. Four thousand tons of wheat were cleared from San Francisco for England on Tuesday, and ten ships are now loading for the same destination.

Sunday Reading.

RELIGIOUS.

Many a rich man, in bringing up his son, seems ambitious of making what Aaron made—a golden calf.

Insomuch as you have many trials remember the depth of the divine faithfulness. You have not been able to comprehend the reason of your trials, but I beseech you believe in the firmness and stability of the divine affection towards you. In proportion to your tribulations shall be your consolations. If you have shallow sorrows you shall receive but shallow graces; but if you have deep afflictions, you shall obtain the deeper proofs of the faithfulness of God.

We look upward to the sky; the redeemed of God in every land and every generation are gathered around the throne of Jesus. Oh! what millions since this Sabbath began its revolution—what millions have united in this heavenly song: "Thou wast slain, thou hast redeemed us unto God by thy blood!" My dear brethren, they know the rock on which they stand. Unmoved by argument, undisturbed by objections, unfaltering in affectionate purposes of devotion, they gather around that footstool to say: "We are indebted to thee for every blessing we enjoy." They praise the Lamb in the midst of the throne. He has exercised unspeakable love, and they are grateful; he has endured inconceivable suffering, and they deeply and penitently acknowledged their unworthiness before him; he has displayed unlimited power, and they rest themselves beneath its shadow without a question of protection, and their thanksgiving and praises are his.

There is no other work of the Creator in which He so clearly manifests His own nature as He does in a rational, immortal soul. But it was in the great Son of His love that He pre-eminently revealed Himself, so that Jesus could say with profoundest truth, "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father." In the face of that meek, majestic one, we behold, as nowhere amongst all the children of men, the sacred lineaments and expressions of wisdom, holiness and love. Words cannot describe our deep sense of his heavenly beauty; our strong conviction of the vast magnitude and beneficence of his mission; our earnest feelings of indebtedness to him for what he has been, still is, and we believe is yet to be, to us and to the world; and our sure faith in the claim which he has upon our abiding friendship and service. He is our great spiritual leader, the mighty captain of our salvation. He is the way, the truth and the life." And it is in virtue of this belief in Christ as the pre-eminent incarnation and manifestation of the Divine that we call ourselves Christians, and rejoice in that personal loyalty and discipleship which the name implies.

Brethren, I dare not, at this hour, say a word against other Christian people, though I might fairly do so; but I will accuse myself and own that I have hardly caught so much as an idea of what a consecrated man ought to be. I have read the lives of those of God's servants whose enthusiasm has been fervent, and whose consecration has been complete, and I have felt that they were like a huge Colossus, and I a dwarf walking under their huge legs. Oh, but to serve Christ as he ought to be served does not mean giving him a trifle now and then out of our estate, and never knowing that we have given it. It means pinching ourselves right cheerfully to serve his cause. It does not mean saying a good word sometimes for him when it would be shameful, to be silent, but it means making our whole life a testimony to his dear love. It does not mean giving him the candle-ends and cheeseparings of our soul, niggardly doling out to him what we would give a begger at the door; but it means the rendering up of body, soul and spirit—the surrender of our entire nature to be offered in sacrifice. As the bullock was brought to the altar, bound to the horns thereof, killed, and offered up, with the fat thereof and the inwards, so must we be entirely given up to our Lord. O, for more real consecration! Jesus has done so much for us, let us endeavor to do more for him; and this morning let the deeps of divine love call to the deeps within our grateful souls, and let those deeps cry to the deeps of the eternal Spirit, as we ask to be perfectly given up to the cause and honor of our Lord.

ARE YOU READY?—Are you ready for life with all its multiplied cares and responsibilities, its trials and temptations, its adversities and afflictions, its sorrows and disappointments? Are you ready for death, its pains and weakness, its farewells and partings? Are you ready for the judgment, its review and its exposure of your inner life, as well as your outward acts and spoken words? Are you ready for that august tribunal where all must appear, to hear from the lips of Christ a welcome to the joys of heaven, or the doom of banishment which shall consign the soul to endless darkness and despair? Are you ready to walk with the saints in light, ready to enter upon the enjoyments and enjoy the society of that better land?

If you are not ready for these things, think most seriously how short the time for preparation for salvation; remember that it is alone through repentance toward God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ and a holy life that you can get ready for the future. Let not another moment pass without giving your earnest attention to this important work of life. Rest content with no state of mind short of assurance.

Northern Definition of Carpet-Baggers.

The New York News truthfully says, No Northern man who has located in the South with the purpose of making it his future home, and of becoming identified with its interests, is regarded by the Southern people as a carpet bagger. But there are hundreds and thousands of Northern men there who were utterly without a character at home, and who have straggled down that way and squatted among the negroes, with the avowed design of living in their midst only as long as they can make it profitable. Many of these men, under the system of military rule enforced by the government, are in high places. They do not hesitate to avow themselves temporary sojourners. When Gov. Scott of South Carolina visits Ohio, he speaks of going "home." Senator Welsh of Florida still claims to be a citizen of Michigan. Rev. B. F. Whittemore, of Boston, a member of the Lower House from South Carolina, is now in his second term, and is notoriously investing all he can make out of his position in real estate in Massachusetts. He is even building a handsome residence near Boston to be occupied by himself, when the negroes of his district in South Carolina shall be ready to repudiate him. There are but very few southern Congressmen of northern birth who do not design returning to their old homes to enjoy the fruits of their raid upon the section in which they now live. These men are carpet-baggers.—Their mission to the South is entirely a mercenary and selfish one. They care nothing for the people, white or black, beyond what they can make out of them; and they should be in no wise confounded with *bona fide* settlers, whether the place of settlement be in Alabama or New York.

SUGARED DEATHS.—Under this head the New York *Sun* shows how children are killed by having poisoned candy put into their mouths. Terra alba, or white earth, costing but 1½ cents a pound, we are told, is extensively used instead of sugar, and lozenges are produced by cheap dealers at from two to five cents a pound less than the cost of sugar at wholesale. In the manufacture of gum drops, glue is used in lieu of gum arabic, the former costing but a few cents per pound, and the latter about forty cents. Verdigris, Tonka beans, Paris green, chrome yellow, Berlin blue, aniline and sublimate of mercury are all used, each of which is either a deadly poison or very injurious to the system.—The common method of flavoring candies, in order to produce them economically, can be readily accounted for. Poisons are much cheaper than genuine extracts. Peach flavors in candied almonds and sugar plums are obtained from fusil oil, which is very poisonous. The bitter almond flavor is created from unadulterated prussic acid; pine-apple is procured from very rotten cheese and nitric acid. Candies are made purporting to be flavored with fruits from which no extracts can be obtained. The imitations are all poisonous.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION OF JEWS.—One of our Jewish cotemporaries calls attention to the fact that a large immigration of indigent Jews may shortly be looked for. It is known that several hundred families are to be sent to New York from Western Russia, where toleration is no longer to be enjoyed. It is also stated that the sub-committees on the Russo-Prussian frontiers will soon organize a general fund for the exportation of Jews to this country. Nearly all these immigrants will be poor, but they will here find freedom to do and think as they please.—Owing to this very freedom a large section of the Jews themselves begin to talk of modifying their ancient faith. It has survived eighteen centuries of persecution, but liberty is acting upon it as a powerful solvent. Nothing is more curious in our history than the disintegration of mere creeds which we find perpetually going on around us. The Jews are likely to furnish the most striking and instructive example of all, and it is to be hoped that some of them will continue to give us a clear and thoughtful history of a movement which is accomplishing what the Pharoahs tried to do and failed.—*New York Times.*

TREATMENT OF SMALLPOX.—A great discovery is said to have been recently made by a surgeon of the British army in China in the way of an effectual remedy for smallpox. The mode of treatment is as follows: When the preceding fever is at its height, and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with croton oil and tartaric ointment. This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking the internal organs. This is now the established mode of treatment in the English army in China, and is regarded as a perfect cure.

PEABODY'S REMAINS.—The remains of the late Mr. Peabody were submitted by Dr. Pavy, a distinguished English physician, to a novel preservative process, which consisted in first injecting all the arteries with a solution of arsenic and corrosive sublimate; and, after the lapse of twenty-four hours, with a saturated solution of tannic acid. By these means the softer tissues are actually converted into leather, and decomposition effectually arrested.

Into the cavities of the chest and abdomen there was also introduced a paste of arsenic, camphor, and spirit; and the coffin was lined with a layer of animal charcoal.

HORSES AND CATTLE.—Next to making one's family comfortable, the farmer should do his best to render his live stock also comfortable. They should not only have shelter from the falling weather, but have such housings as will protect them from the piercing winds and biting frost. Horses especially should have straw or saw-dust for bedding. Regularity in feeding contributes not only to the comfort of animals, but to their health. Cows giving milk cannot well be overfed; they should have all the hay they will eat, and their grain food should be ground and moistened.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1870.

GEO. WALTER SITES, - - EDITOR.

☞ Persons wishing to be considered subscribers to the *People's Press* for 1870, will please notify us.

Any person procuring five now yearly subscribers, will be entitled to a sixth copy.

☞ During the past few weeks we have received many words of encouragement; but it seems to us most of our friends are rather slow in well doing. We may, however, be expecting too much, as we are very desirous of increasing our list of subscribers as speedily as possible to enable us to make early arrangements for the future, which would add materially to the interest and value of our publication.

Here's the *modus operandi*, in a nutshell: Let each of our present subscribers procure an additional one, and the good work will be accomplished with very little trouble, with mutual benefit to publisher and patron.

To those who have interested themselves in our behalf, we return our sincere thanks.

☞ The extremists in Congress have thrown off the mask at last, and boldly acknowledge that the character of our Government has been changed through their agency, as they intended. The sovereign character of the States has been essentially narrowed, and henceforward States will be little more than counties. We have now a consolidated nationality, and the powers heretofore inherent with the States must be transferred to Congress. "Shades of our sires! what think ye of that?"

☞ The moderates having carried the municipal election in Weldon, N. C., the extreme Republicans have petitioned the Legislature to set it aside for some pretended informality, and order a new one. We trust the Legislature will be cautious how it acts in such matters. It is a bad thing to establish precedents, and might be particularly bad should the extremists find themselves in the minority in the next Legislature.

☞ "A. Fogle has been elected Mayor of Salem. As Fogle, in German, means 'bird,' we hope this Fogle may fly in 'pleasant places."—*Wilmington Post.*

Of course he will. Salem *is* a pleasant place, and will stay so as long as we can elect its best citizens to office. Wonder how Grady got to know so much German? Must have been luxuriating on sour-kraut and lager.

☞ Certain journals at the North, of a politico-religious stripe, finding that the slavery issue is too dead to afford them further excitement, are trying to inaugurate a crusade against Catholicism. We earnestly hope that the people will not be misled by these mischievous agitators into anything so destructive to good feeling and general prosperity, as a political movement directed against any religious creed. Religion has no more to do with politics in a republican government, than a sheep has to do with a shot-gun; and we honestly believe that those who use religion as a mask for political designs commit a sin that is almost unpardonable. Beware of all such "whited sepulchres."

☞ North Carolina bonds are getting no better very fast. The latest New York quotations which have reached us are 40½ for old, and 24½ for new.

Gold in New York, 21½.

☞ Revel, a negro has been elected to the United States Senate from Mississippi. He is a native of the State, but was educated in Ohio. He was formerly elected to the State Senate from the Natchez district. He is now elected to fill the term of Gov. Sharkey, which expires in 1871.

Gen. Ames is elected for the unexpired term of five years.

THE JAIL DELIVERY.—We were misinformed last week as to the number of escaped prisoners recaptured. Only one of them has been retured to jail, thus far, and he has given, substantially, the following account of the manner of effecting their escape. It appears there was no outside assistance:

One of the colored prisoners manufactured false keys out of a tin cup used in the prison. He cut and doubled the tin, drilled holes through it with a darning needle, made rivets of the wire obtained from the cup, and after some time of experimenting finally succeeded in constructing keys which unlocked the cell doors.

The escaped prisoners hid the keys in the cell, before they departed, to enable them, if recaptured, again to make their escape more easily.

The Sheriff and Jailor exhibited the keys to us, the appearance of which, although rudely constructed, evince considerable skill and ingenuity, and well enough executed under the circumstances.

☞ Small Pox spreading in Goldsboro'.

☞ The Peabody funeral fleet arrived at Portland, Maine, on the 26th.

Nothing of importance from Washington or Raleigh.

The Special Taxes.

Our able, but erratic cotemporary, the Raleigh *Standard*, grows circumspect in some things, and opens its mouth at the eleventh hour on the subject of special tax bills. Speaking ostensibly to the Legislature, but intending its remarks more especially for the tax-payers of the State whose ears it expects to tickle thereby, it warns the Legislature against further authorizing the levying of special taxes, (without due deliberation and careful investigation of the reasons which may be alleged for their necessity,) upon a people who are already groaning under the crushing burdens they are compelled to bear. It justly charges that private bills, often involving important public interests, as well as bills proposing to impose special taxes on the different counties, are frequently rushed through without examination or debate, while the "assembled wisdom" is devoting its time and energies, with strict fidelity, to the more important duty of eating *goobers!*

The people of the State have long felt satisfied as to the unconstitutionality of the special taxes according to their understanding of the Constitution which they accepted and ratified; but finding their remonstrances of no avail, or served only to awaken the ridicule and increase the folly of their unfaithful servants in Raleigh, they have been patiently waiting for the good time coming, when they will be enabled to purge the capitol of the men who have deceived them, wipe off in a few healthy strokes the unconstitutional, unnecessary and oppressive enactments which disgrace our statute-books, and establish our affairs upon a more satisfactory basis.

The Legislature has been, from its commencement, the very humble servant of the *Standard*, whose columns contained its daily rations of political gospel. It was there that the majority looked for instructions regarding the path they were to tread, and if there were any pitfalls or traps lying around, our amiable but zealous cotemporary was sure to point them out. It therefore surprises us that it did not perceive long since the flagrant impropriety in passing these bills, and give utterance to its dissatisfaction at a time when it might have done some good. Nearly all the special tax bills that would have been called for, have been already passed, and some of them, for all we know, have been approved by the Executive. It is somewhat late in the day for the *Standard* to preach a homily upon the unconstitutionality of enactments which were being passed under its very eyes, day after day and week after week, without eliciting from it one single sign of disapproval. We are willing, however, to accord to our tardy brother all the credit to which it is entitled, for endeavoring to stem the tide and awaken our patriotic legislators to a sense of their folly.

The Raloigh *Standard* says, and we endorse every word of it:

The Constitution wisely provides:

"No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation shall contract any debt, pledge its faith, or loan its credit, nor shall any tax be levied, or collected by any officers of the same, except for the necessary expenses thereof, *unless by a vote of the majority of the qualified voters therein.*"

The intention of the above clause, it is very manifest, was to overthrow the old power (resident in the county courts) to tax without limit, except upon extraordinary and urgent occasions. The extraordinary and urgent needs of a county ought to be known and well established, to the entire satisfaction of members, before they listen to any application from any quarter to impose a special tax. It is "going back on" a pernicious and exploded practice inimical to the spirit and letter of our present Constitution, of no general advantage to the people and a great absorbent of those resources which might be better applied to the payment of the public debt. But should there be some real need for the imposition of these multiplied and multiplying Special Taxes, do the bills authorizing the Commissioners to levy them comply with the requirement and inhibitions of the Constitution? Can any of the taxes provided for in the various bills now before the General Assembly be lawfully levied and collected unless sanctioned "by a vote of a majority of the qualified voters" of a county? This question it may be well for members to consider lest they have their labor in vain. The Constitution, Art. VII, sec. 7, seems plain enough. Refer to it and ponder it well! So much against the restoration and re-establishment of the old County Court system of taxation by multiplying these special taxes until they become universal in the State.

☞ The *Standard* speaks quite flatteringly of Mr. Galloway, the "Indian Senator" from New Hanover, and declares "there is no truer Republican in North Carolina than A. H. Galloway."

Mr. G. defended and advocated that pet project of the Governor, popularly known as the "military bill," and this fact probably accounts for the milk in that cocoanut. Recollecting, as most of us do, the serious differences existing between his Excellency and the Senator some few months back, it is fair to infer that the Governor has forgiven and the Senator forgotten much. It is a great thing to forget and forgive. In the spirit of good old Sancho Panza, we say, with becoming unction, "blessed is the man who invented magnanimity." It is one of the planks in our platform, and we don't intend to "go back on it," but will give credit to every one whose works shadow forth his belief in the doctrine, even though it be a fallen angel—like the Governor.

☞ The appointment of D. H. Starbuck, U. S. District Attorney for North Carolina, has been confirmed.

A Home Thrust.

It appears that the woman's suffrage convention held in Washington recently, has hit upon something tangible and which occasioned quite a flutter in the Washington circles.

It is plain talk and to the point:

A Miss Collins was introduced to the Convention as a "Lowell Factory girl" of Boston, and made a speech which did not fall very musically upon the ears of some of the New Englanders present. She made a comparison of the black slave of the South with the white factory slaves of the North, and declared that the Southern slave of former days knew nothing of cruelty and tyranny; it was necessary to have been a factory girl in New England to appreciate the higher order of slaves. Miss Collins expressed the opinion that while Congress was conferring equal rights in some sections it should turn its attention to the factory operatives, and pass some laws for their advantage and benefit.

☞ "Let the people read with care the reports of the doings of the Legislature, for they will soon be called upon to endorse or reject the members who now compose it."—*Standard.*

The people, as a general thing, *have* read with considerable care the proceedings of the present Legislature from the beginning, and don't care to indulge much further in the recreation, as it invariably puts them in an ill-humor. They have found the 'doings' thus far 'flat, stale and unprofitable'—that is, unprofitable to themselves and the State, whatever they might have been to the members. As far as endorsing or rejecting members are concerned, their minds are pretty well made upon that point, in this section of country. The people know that their legislators have committed much evil and very little or no good. The omission to do good is, in itself, nothing more or less than the commission of evil, therefore, as a logical conclusion, the proceedings of the Legislature have been evil from beginning to end. The wages of political sin is political death, and the "people are able and willing to pay" these wages, even if they become so impoverished as to be able to pay little else.

☞ On the passage of Mr. Bingham's amendment to the bill admitting Virginia, Messrs. Cobb and Lash, natives, voted nay, while Deweese and Heaton, carpet-baggers, voted yea.

The above paragraph from the Henderson *Index* is calculated to do unintentional injustice to the Congressman from this District. It is true that Mr. Lash voted against the unconditional admission of Virginia on the first ballot, but when Mr. Bingham's amendment, as a substitute for the original bill, came up for final determination, he went with nearly all the liberal Republicans and voted for it. If it had not been for Mr. Lash, and his Republican coadjutors in the House, the bill would have fallen through, simply because the Democrats and Conservatives had not strength enough, in themselves, to carry it. Mr. Lash and his Republican friends lifted themselves, in this instance, above party considerations, and ought to be honored for it. There are some things in the political career of Mr. Lash that we don't like any more than you do, friend *Index*, but, at the same time, let us be just, even though the heavens fall.

☞ We regret to learn that Eugene Ketner, eldest son of Mr. Leonard Ketner of this county, met with a painful accident on Wednesday last. While handling a loaded pistol, the weapon exploded, blowing off his left thumb, and mutilating his hand seriously. Dr. Shaffner was summoned, and amputated a portion of the hand.

☞ The weather has been mild for several weeks,—cloudy and rainy. Somewhat cooler now.

We notice the winter has been generally mild, so far, throughout the whole country. In Pennsylvania, violets were nearly in bloom last week, and the *ice crop* is very short.

☞ It will be seen, by advertisement, that the Sheriff has extended the time for the payment of the Railroad tax, till February, at his office in Winston.

THANKS.—Rev. W. W. Albea returns his sincere thanks to "some ladies of Salem" for the contents of a letter mailed in Salem.

☞ GEORGE D. PRENTICE, the veteran journalist, is dead, aged 68 years.

SPECIAL TAX BONDS.—Mr. Robbins introduced a series of resolutions into the Senate to test the constitutionality of the new special tax bonds. The substance of the preamble and resolutions is about this: The preamble rehearses the constitutional provision that no appropriation bill shall be passed without at the same time making provisions by special tax, for the payment of the interest on it. It declares that the special tax, laid for the payment of interes on the new appropriations, is inadequate, and therefore the Constitution was not complied with in making them. The resolutions, therefore forbid the Treasurer to pay more interest on the special tax bonds until the Supreme Court, to whom the resolution refer the question of constitutionality, shall settle that question. We think the ground in the preamble and resolutions well taken, and the tax payers of the State will wait with anxiety the result of the matter.—*Sentinel.*

From Washington.

JAN. 19.—In SENATE, Judiciary Committee reported adversely a bill making rules of evidence in State Courts prevail in Federal Courts.

HOUSE.—The General Army Committee asked by what authority or under what law officers of the U. S. army occupy seats in the Georgia Legislature.

JAN. 20.—Rhode Island presented Congress with a statute of Nathaniel Green, which was unveiled same day.

Two thousand citizens of Eutaw petition Congress for a State government.

Butler expressed his indignation at the passage of the Bingham Virginia bill in the House.

In Treasury fifty-three millions dollars in gold. Certificates fifty millions. In currency six millions.

JAN. 22.—In the House speeches in favor of removing the capitol was the order of the day, in a thin house.

JAN. 24.—The Reconstruction Committee met and unanimously agreed to report the Senate Virginia bill, and press its early adoption.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—We see nothing in the proceedings of Congress, of special interest, only that the Virginia bill finally passed, and Virginia is now back in the Union.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS OF VIRGINIA'S ADMISSION.—RICHMOND, Jan. 24.—The news of the final passage of the bill admitting the State was received here after dark. There appeared to be a general feeling of relief, but none of the demonstrations of joy that followed the news of the passage of Bingham's unconditional bill in the House.

The City Council, upon receipt of the intelligence that the bill had passed, passed a resolution hailing with delight Virginia's return to the Union, and requesting General Canby to fire one hundred guns in honor of the event to-morrow.

The request was granted next day at noon in the park, 5,000 persons supposed to be present, of whom two-thirds were colored.

SUPREME COURT.

The Magistrate's Stay-Law Unconstitutional---Opinion of Reade, J., in Johnson vs. Winslow.

ABSTRACT OF OPINIONS.

Alex. Johnson vs. Magistrate's Stay Law, debt. Judgment for plaintiff, for $14,50.

READE, J.: No error—judgment affirmed.

1. The first section of the 86th chap. acts 22d March, 1869, declared unconstitutional and void.

2. A change of remedy, by Legislative enactment, for the convenience of the courts and for the purposes of justice, does not impair the obligation of contracts. But, if such change is in favor of one party only, at the expense and material injury of another, it does impair the obligation of the contract, and is therefore void.

3. A change of remedy, intended only to delay the plaintiff unnecessary in the prosecution of his right, impairs the obligation of the contract.

Judge Ruffin.

Judge Ruffin was a native of Virginia, and was born on the 17th November, 1787. He graduated at Princeton in 1805, and read Law with Judge May, in Petersburg, Va., in whose office as a law student, was Gen. Winfield Scott. He read the statute Laws of North Carolina in the office of Judge Murphy of Orange, where he began the practice of law.

His first appearance in public life was as borough member in the House of Commons, from Hillsboro', in 1813. He was again returned in 1815 and 1816. In the latter year he was elected Judge of the Superior Courts, which position he resigned in 1818. He was appointed to the same position in 1823, and again resigned in 1828. In 1729 he was elected to the Supreme Court Bench, which position he filled usefully to the State and honorably to himself, until 1854. He was re-elected Judge of the Supreme Court in 1858, and again resigned in 1859.

He was for many years a Trustee of the University at Chapel Hill, educated his sons there, and took a deep interest in the success and welfare of that once renowned institute.

He has left a large family of children, grand children, and great grand children to mourn their loss.

He was a zealous member of the Episcopal Church, but as he knew there was no cure for difference of opinion in matters of religion, his wisdom, piety, and toleration kept him aloof from religious controversy. If called upon to defend the tenets of his Church, he did it with forcible argument and christian gentleness.

But it is as a justice and Chief Justice of North Carolina that his fame has gone abroad in the land, across the great waters. He has given more of chacter to the Judiciary of North Carolina, than any one of the great Judges who have worn its ermine.

In the reports from 1854 to 1859 will be found the written words of his wisdom. Though dead, through these, he will speak to posterity to come in all ages to come, so long as liberty and letters have an abiding place in the land.

His loss falls not upon his family and kindred alone, but upon the community in which he lived, upon the whole State and humanity itself. We feel, and we have no doubt but all classes and parties feel that one great link, connecting us with former times, is broken, and that we have lost something as it were of the dignity and prestige of the Judiciary. "But little of the good and great can die." Chief Justice Ruffin lives and will forever live in the influence which his principles and opinions now exercise and will ever exercise upon the Judicial officers of his country. May we not hope that some older friend, some compeer; will give us a more extended notice of his life, character, and services rendered his country.—*Sentinel.*

☞ John M. Watson, Esq., has withdrawn from the editorial department of the Charlotte *Observer*, and Francis Justice, Esq., has taken charge of the same.

☞ Rhode Island and Ohio have adopted the 15th Amendment.

NEWS ITEMS.

PART OF LOUISVILLE SUBMERGED—A VILLAGE DESTROYED—LOSS OF LIFE.—Louisville, Jan. 18.—All that part of the city lying on the levee, now Fourth street, is completely submerged, and the occupants are busily engaged in removing their property to safe quarters by means of boats.

Prewitts, Ky., was completely destroyed by the storm on Saturday night. John McGowan and his eldest daughter were killed and Mrs. McGowan badly injured. Downer's stable was blown away and a large number of fine horses and mules killed. Dr. J. Wilson and wife, living twelve miles west of Prewitts' Knob, were badly wounded. The storm was general along the Memphis and Louisville and Louisville and Nashville railroads, and considerable damage to property is reported.

POISONING BY HAIR DYES.—Dr. J. M Witherwax, an old practitioner of Scott county, Iowa, recently came to his death by lead poisoning through the use of a hair dye. The symptoms of his disease were peculiar and obscure, but examination of the body after death left no doubt of its cause. Four separate analyses of the liver and one of the kidneys, made by Drs. Hazen and Cartwell, exhibited lead in the texture of the organs.

SHIPMENT OF DRIED FRUIT.—The Fincastle Herald recently bonsted that one of their merchants had shipped six thousand pounds of dried fruit. One of our Bristol merchants shipped last season 125,000, and the entire shipment of the place will fall little short of a million pounds.—*Bristol Virginia News.*

A GOOD SHOT.—D. Kite, of Honeyville, Page county, a few days since "baited" wild turkeys on Massanutten mountain, and after watching for them in a "blind" for some time, a half dozen arranged themselves to suit our hunter, when he fired at them, killing five on the spot, and wounding a sixth, which made its escape.—*Shenandoah Valley.*

WESTERN STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.—There were 74 steamboat disasters on western waters last year, involving an actual loss of over $1.000.000. The heaviest losses were as follows: Peoria City, sunk at Natchez, loss $50.000; Ruth, burned at Bucksport, loss $80.000; Ben Johnson, Hy. Adkins, Catrie V. Koutz, G. B. Allen, Jennie Lewis, American, and Fanny D. Scott, all burned in April at St. Louis, loss $132.000; Clifton, Westmoreland, Minnotte, Cheyenne, Darling, and Mary Erwin, all burned in Cincinnati in May, loss $128.000; Stonewall, burned at Cape Girardeau, loss $40 000; Swallow, sunk near Cincinnati, loss $33.000. The number of lives lost is not stated.

In 1852 some workmen kindled a fire in a Missouri coal mine to warm themselves, and last week it was found still burning.

After all Indiana and Illinois are nowhere compared with Oregon, in the matter of divorce. In one Oregon county, last year, there were 123 marriages and 40 divorces.

Forty-one hundred tons of wild sumac have been gathered in Virginia last year. It sold for $62,000.

Virginia raised five hundred thousand bushels of peanuts last year, and yet complain of a short crop.

Miss Emma Campbell was elected a clerk of the Kansas Legislature on Tuesday.

The Providence *Press* says that during the last few years nearly all the States have abolished imprisonment for debt, but Rhode Island still clings to the system. All efforts to abolish it there have proved unavailing.

Mark Twain is reported to be worth $50,000 all made by his pen.

In Wisconsin male teachers average $43, women $28 per month.

There are 10,000 Methodist local preachers in this country.

Railroads in South Carolina have reduced their fare to emigrants to one cent a mile.

Agricultural.

Straw Matting may be cleaned with a large coarse cloth dipped in salt and water, and then wiped dry; the salt prevents the matting from turning yellow.

Mr. Griswold, of Vermont, paid $2,000 for the Short-Horn Bull, 14th Duke of Thorndale, when a calf. He recently sold him to Mr. G. M. Bedford, of Kentucky, for nearly $6,000.

To lay off a square acre of land, measure 200 feet for each side of your square, and it will contain an acre within an inch.

Baron Liebig states that the land of Hesse has risen 300 per cent in value during fifteen years, simply under scientific agriculture.

At the Newcastle, Farmer's Club, Mr. Throckly gave six good rules for beef raisers: 1. Never buy a bad bred beast. 2. Cheap bought is half sold. 3. Feed the best food. 4. Give it regularly, and clean. 5. Keep them warm and dry.—6. Sell as soon as possible.

Calves that are being weaned should receive not less than one-fourth of a pound of oil-meal daily in addition to good grass and an abundance of water.

SUPERIOR COLD CREAM, FOR THE LIPS, HANDS, ETC.—Take of white wax, one ounce; fresh cocoa butter, seven ounces; balsam Peru and benzoic acid; of each fifteen grains; melt them together over a water bath, strain, and add a few drops of the oils of rose, bitter almonds and bergamot. When nearly cold, two drachms of glycerine should be added.

Joseph Harris, in the American Agriculturist, thus defines something we hear much talk about: "High farming means underdraining, thorough tillage, irrigation, and the purchase of manures or feeding stuffs. It means well-bred animals and higher feeding. It means large crops every year and crops that can be turned into money."

STATE LEGISLATURE.

[Compiled from the Standard.]

Wednesday, Jan. 19, in the SENATE, Mr. Pou reported for the Committee on Roads, favorably of a bill to compel persons to work on the public roads.

The bill from the House, to charter the Bank of Statesville, was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill was passed to charter a Railroad through a big swamp in the counties of Jones and Onslow, asking no State aid, only half the swamp for compensation.

In the HOUSE, the bill for the better protection of life and property was under consideration till recess.

In the evening session the bill finally passed in the following shape:

AN ACT TO SECURE THE BETTER PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the Governor is hereby authorized and empowered whenever in his judgment the civil authorities in any county are unable to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of life and property, to declare such counties in a state of insurrection, and to call into active service the militia of the State to such an extent as may become necessary to repress such insurrection. And in such case the Governor is further authorized to call upon the President for such assistance, if any, as in his judgment may be necessary to enforce the laws.

Sec. 2. That upon motion of the Solicitor of a District it shall be the duty of the Judge thereof to remove the trial of any person who has been or who may hereafter be indicted for murder, conspiracy, and for violation of an act ratified the 12th day of April, 1869, from the county where such offence may have been committed to such other county in his district or adjoining district as the Solicitor may designate. And any Judge before whom such case is pending may, upon his own motion, make such removal.

Sec. 3. That the expense attending the calling the militia into active service as herein provided shall be paid by the Treasurer of the State upon the warrant of the Governor, and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the County declared to be in a state of insurrection and where such service is rendered, to reimburse within one year the Treasurer of the State the expenses thus paid: Provided, That whenever a person or persons shall have been convicted of a violation of any offence mentioned in section two of this act, said expenses of the militia shall be taxed on the bill of cost against the person or persons convicted, and when collected the same shall be paid into the Treasury of such county.

Sec. 4. That the costs on conviction under an indictment of section two of this act shall be paid by the Commissioners of the county where the offender was convictee, on the certificate of the Clerk of the Court where the trial may be had; and if necessary, said Commissioners shall levy a tax for that purpose on all subjects of taxation in said county against the property of the person convicted for the costs aforesaid.

Sec. 5. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

The following is the vote on the third reading of the bill:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Ames, Ashworth, Banner, Barnett, Barnes, Blair-Bowman, Carson, Carey, Cawthorn, Cherry, Crawford, Dixon, Downing, Eagles, Forkner, Foster, Franklin, Gahagan, Graham, Harris of Wake, Hayes, Hodgin, Hoffman, Hudgings, Ingram, Justus of Henderson, Justus of Rutherford, Kelly of Moore, Kinney, Leary, Long of Chatham, Long of Richmond, Mayo, McCanless, Moring, Moore of Chowan, Morrill, Morris, Pearson, Peck, Pou, Price, Proctor, Ragland, Rea, Renfrow, Robbins, Reynolds, Seymour, Sinclair, Simonds, Smith of Martin, Snipes, Stanton, Stevens' Sweat, Sykes, Vestal, Vest, Waldrop, and Wilson—63.

NAYS—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Boddie, Clayton, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Ellis, Ellington, Ferebee, Gatling, Gibson, Green, Grier, Gunter, Harris of Franklin, Hawkins, Hicks, High, Hinnant, Hodnett, Humphries, Jarvis, Kelly of Davie, Malone, Matheson, McMillan, Mendenhall, Moore of Alamance, Nicholson, Painter, Proffitt, Robinson, Shaver, Smith of Alleghany, Smith of Wayne, Thompson, Welch, Whitely, Williams of Harnett—41.

The House adjourned.

In SENATE, Tuesday, Mr. Galloway offered his protest against the passage of the resolution instructing the State Treasurer not to pay any more interest upon the special tax bonds. Stating that it was in violation of a section of the constitution which he was bound on oath to support.

A bill to amend the law in relation to laying off the homestead and personal property exemption was referred. [We have not seen the bill.]

The special order, being a bill to amend the several Railroad charters (authorizing a change of the guage) was taken up on its second reading, and lost by 11 to 31.

In the HOUSE, a special comittee was appointed on the bill creating a lien in favor of physicians.

Mr. Vest called up the resolution, providing that the Auditor shall move for judgment against delinquent sheriffs in Wake Superior Court, commencing on the 4th Monday in December, 1869.

Mr. Vest advocated the adoption of the resolution. The financies of the State absolutely demands that sheriffs should be prompt in the settlement of the public taxes; and if they fail to settle in the time prescribed by law, let judgment be taken against them. If, among the delinquents, any were excusable for delay, the Legislature could pass acts for their relief.

Mr. Harris of Wake, thought the adoption of the resolution would be in conflict with the action of the House a few days ago, giving certain sheriffs further time in which to pay over the taxes due from their counties.

Mr. Hodnett concurred in the views of Mr. Harris.

Mr. Harris of Wake offered a proviso that the resolutions do not apply to the Sheriffs relieved by the General Assembly. Adopted.

Mr. Vestal moved to strike out the words 'hereby required.' Adopted.

As amended the bill passed its several readings.

CALANDER.

Bill to compel the return of certain bonds into the Public Treasury was read. (Bonds issued for the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, Western N. C. Rail Road, including the Eastern and Western divisions, and the Western Rail Road.)

Mr. Welche's amendment provided that the bonds alluded to should be retained in the Treasury as a security for the prosecution of the roads, and also that the bonds shall be subject to the Board of Directors of the Roads named, whenever the bonds should command 60 per cent. of their face value.

Mr. Bowman offered a substitute, being Senate bill to restore the credit of the State, and to facilitate the construction of our unfinished railroads.

After some discussion, the bill, on motion of Mr. Bowman, was ordered to be printed and made the special order at 10½ o'clock on Wednesday next.

Bill concerning public roads and bridges was taken up and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Bill to more effectually punish horse stealing was taken up and read.

Mr. Justice earnestly advocated its passage. The people of the West had suffered greatly from stealing of their horses by horse thieves. There was an organized band of horse thieves who depredated in Western North Carolina, and in Tennessee, and even reached as far as Kentucky. The people of the West were exceedingly restive on account of these thefts, and if some measure was not passed for their relief, the people might be forced to take the law into their own hands.

Mr. Vest opposed the passage of the bill in its present shape. It was too strong, and its passage might result in the slaying of innocent persons.

After some further discussion, the bill, on motion of Mr. Morris, was referred to a select committee of five.

On motion the House adjourned.

In SENATE, Friday, Mr. Forkner, for the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably on a bill to charter a railway in the county of Caswell known as the Yanceyville and Danville rail road.

A number of private bills were reported on.

A message was received from the House of Representatives transmitting

A bill to secure the better protection of life and property, with several amendments, asking the concurrence of the Senate in the same.

After some opposition, the hour for the special order having arrived, being a bill to restore the credit of the State and facilitate the construction of unfinished rail roads.

It was postponed and the military bill discussed to adjournment.

In the HOUSE, nothing of general interest.

The bill to incorporate the N. C. Homestead Association passed its several readings.

Mr. Vestal called up the bill to change the time of holding the Courts in the 8th Judicial District. Passed its several readings.

[The North Carolina Legislature is great on changing the time of holding Courts and making new counties.]

In SENATE, Saturday, Mr. Forkner introduced a bill to incorporate the Rockbridge Lodge of Surry County. Also bill to incorporate Salem Lodge of A. Y. M.

In the HOUSE. Mr. Vest introduced a resolution requesting Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing for the draining of land of neighbors in Forsyth county. Laid over.

In SENATE, Monday 24th, after some business of no general interest, a communication was received from Governor Holden, calling the attention of the General Assembly to the importance of suitably endowing the University of the State, with a proposition to print the same, which was concurred in.

By Mr. Beall: The following resolution, to-wit:

WHEREAS, The records of the Superior Court of Wake county furnish evidence of fraud and corruption on the part of Milton S. Littlefield, State printer; and

WHEREAS His recent course during the investigation of Railroad frauds, raises the presumption that he has misapplied and speculated in the bonds of the State entrusted to his care;

Therefore Resolved, By the Senate,—the House of Representatives concurring, That Milton S. Littlefield is unfit to hold the office of State printer, and the Governor is hereby requested to remove him; lies over.

By Mr. Stephens: To authorize the Treasurer to transfer to the general fund of the State for ordinary purposes, all moneys now in hand, which has heretofore been appropriated to the payment of interest on special tax bonds, issued by the State; lies over.

By Mr. Blythe: To instruct the committee on finance to examine the auditors report critically and to report a bill to retrench the State expenditures to the lowest possible sum practicable.

Mr. Blythe urged immediate action upon this resolution. He had examined the Auditor's report and was *astounded at the immense amount* of expenditures appropriated to carry on the State Government; he thought if he had control of the State fund he could reduce the expenses of the State at least $100,000 per year. There were numerous payments made for little matters, which amount to a great deal in the end and which should be stopped; he noticed for instance that $4½ had been paid for cutting down one tree in the Baptist Grove in this city, $20 for cutting the hay in the Capitol square; he thought if the hay did not pay for cutting it, that it had better be allowed to remain uncut; he thought it was time to put a stop to such things, and hoped the resolution would pass at once.

Mr. Lindsay, thought it was proper that the resolution should pass. There were numerous payments of the character alluded to by the Senator from Henderson made, under the convenient head of incidental expenditures. In passing through the Capital square every day you can see a number of hands employed, removing the manure and hauling it off, the substance of the soil; he presumed, it was to be replaced by other manures. They are paid to do the very thing that they ought not to do; and he was informed that a Northern gentleman who had great experience in gardening, &c., told them that they were doing wrong, and took the trouble to explain the subject to them fully; but still the work goes on. These men must be employed at the expense of the State, to do an injury. He hoped the resolution would pass, if it would check this constant drain on the Treasury. The resolution was adopted.

By Mr. White: Resolution authorizing the Treasurer to pay the actual expenses and mileage to the committee appointed to investigate affairs of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Central Company; Referred.

The Hon. Samuel Phillips and the Hon. Thos. Bragg, appeared before the bar of the Senate and were qualified, to enter upon their duties as members of the investigation committee.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to restore the credit of the State and to facilitate the construction of the unfinished Railroads.

This bill on motion of Mr. Love was considered by sections, numerous amendments were adopted.

Pending its consideration, the Senate adjourned until 7½ o'clock, P. M.

The HOUSE was engaged principally on private bills.

In SENATE, in evening session on Monday the bill to secure the better protection of life and property, (known as the military bill) the question being upon the concurring in the House amendments to the same, was taken up, and after considerable discussion, were concurred in by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bellamy, Brogden, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Etheridge, Eppes, Forkner, Galloway, Harrington, Hyman, Jones of Columubus, Jones of Wake, Lassiter, Long, Martindale, Moore of Carteret, Moore of Yancy, Richardson, Respess, Shoffner, Smith, Stephens, Sweet, Welker and Winstead.—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnes, Beall, Beeman, Cherry, Graham, Jones of Mecklenburg, Legg, Mindsay, Love, Mason, Melchor, McLavghlin, Murphy, Robbins, Scott, Whiteside, and Wilson—17.

Thus the militia bill has finally passed.

In SENATE, on Tuesday, the bill to restore the credit of the State and facilitate the construction of unfinished Railroads, passed, 37 to 11, as amended.

[Will publish bill hereafter.]

Proceedings of the house of no special interest just now. A number of bills and resolutions were introduced, the most important of which will come up for consideration hereafter.

MARRIED,

On the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Davie Co., by Rev. R. P. Lineback, Mr. C. A. HALL, to Miss SALLIE PHILLIPS.

On the 2d inst., by Rev. J. C. Patterson, at his residence, Mr. HENRY MYERS to Miss SUSAN MCKNIGHT, all of Forsyth.

On the 20th inst., by the same, at the same place, Mr. JOHN TYSINGER, of Forsyth, to Miss JOSEPHINE KENOY, of Randolph County.

DIED,

In this place, on Sunday morning, the 23d inst., Mr. JAMES HALL, a highly respected citizen, in the 68th year of his age.

On the 22nd inst., Mrs. P. L. SINK, wife of David Sink, and daughter of Jesse Mock, aged 30 years and 3 months.

Near Clemonsville, on the 5th of December, Mrs. ELIZABETH IDOL, wife of J. W. Idol, and daughter of Abel Watkins, in her 43d year.

At her residence in this county, on Thursday night the 20 inst., suddenly, Mrs. NANCY BARNYCASTLE, widow of the late Francis Barnycastle.

Post Office Directory.

Mail Arrangements.

OFFICE HOURS, SUNDAY, FROM 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

HIGH POINT MAIL.

Arrives daily by 11, A. M. Closes daily at 1, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, by 4, P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6½ A. M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 4 P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7½ A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 4½ P. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 5½ A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 12 M. Closes every Friday, at 12½ P. M.

FRIEDBERG MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 10 A. M. Closes every Friday, at 10 A. M.

Jan. 13, 1870. H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Valentines! Valentines!

For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., Jan. 28, 1870.

Bacon, 16 to 18 cts. new.
Beeswax, 35 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
Coffee, 25 @ 30 cents, according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 15 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings, 15 cts. by the bale, 16 to 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per lb.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts.
Chickens, 15 to 20 cents.
CORN, new, $1 00.
Cheese, 25 cents per lb.
Eggs, 15 to 00 cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 50 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $4 to 4½ per 100 pounds.
ERUIT, Dried Apples, 4 to 7 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 12 to 15.
" " unp'l'dhalves, 8.
" " " quarters 5 to 6
" *Blackberries*, no sale.
" *Cherries*, 25.
" *Plums*, 25.
" *Damsons*, 15.
" *Pears*, 10.
Feathers, 50 cents per lb.
Hay, 40 cents per 100 lbs.
Iron, Bar, 6½, Castings, 9 per lb.
Lard, 18 cents to 20.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cents per gallon.
Sorghum, 60 cents.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; 7½ by the keg.
Oats, 65 cts. per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, per bushel $1 00.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter, 50 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, $1 00 per bushel.
Rice, 15 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 25 per bushel.
Rags, 3 a 3½ cents.
Sugar, brown, 16½; clarif'd 20 cents per lb. Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 25 per Sack. Am. 3 00
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar, 60 cents.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 50 to $1 60.

Markets.—Tobacco in the Virginia markets brings full prices with an upward tendency. New Lugs, $5 50 to 6 60 for common, and 7 to 8 for good. Leaf, common, $7 to 9, and good from $9 to 12 50. Stems $1 50 to 4 00.

TAX NOTICE!

PERSONS who have failed to meet me at the various appointments for the collection of the Railroad tax for the year 1869, will still have time given them to pay their taxes, at my office in Winston, until the first day of February next. After that time, delinquents will have to settle with the various township officers.

I hope all who have neglected to pay will come forward by that time, pay and save cost.

M. MASTEN, *Sheriff.*

Jan. 24, 1870. 3-1w.

HAND BOOK

FOR COUNTY OFFICERS: APPROVED FORMS AND PRECEDENTS. ALSO THE ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, OF 1868-'69, relating to County Officers and County Police. For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

PRICES REDUCED.

Having a lot of Miscellaneous Books on hand, we have reduced the price of some of them, considerably.

Salem, Jan. 1870. L. V. BLUM.

VICK'S
Floral Guide For 1870.

THE FIRST EDITION OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND copies of *Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Floral Guide*, is published and ready to send out. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, with about 200 fine wood Engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and a beautiful COLORED PLATE—consisting of seven varieties of Phlox Drummondii, making a fine

BOQUET OF PHLOXES.

It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive Floral Guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the

CULTURE OF FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES.

The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers, to whom it is sent free without application, but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, for TEN CENTS, which is not half the cost. Address,

JAMES VICK,
Rochester, N. Y.

Dr. N. S. SIEWERS

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services, and will be pleased to attend calls at any hour of the day or night.

☞ Office at the residence of Mr. John D. Siewers. jan. 14-3m

NEW STORE!

I take pleasure in informing my friends and the public generally, that I have opened at the old stand of

BONER & CRIST,

a well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS,

MERINOES, PLAIDS,

ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, AND CALICOES,

OF THE LATEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES.

ALSO,

Notions and Fancy Goods,

WHITE GOODS, IRISH LINEN, &c.,

A large and varied assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Can be found at my Establishment.

Farmers and Mechanics will find in my Stock of

HARDWARE,

everything they may desire, and at prices that will compare favorably with any in the market.

In a word, purchasers will find my stock to consist of everything usually kept in a first-class retail house, all of which has been bought with special care, and on the most favorable terms, thereby enabling me to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH OR BARTER.

☞ Country produce of all kinds wanted

R. A. WOMMACK,
AGENT.

Salem, Jan 14th, 1870. 1s-tf.

PATTERSON & CO'S COLUMN.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES.

OVER

1,000 PERSONS

WILL TESTIFY

THAT THE

LARGEST,

AND

BEST SELECTED,

AND

LOWEST PRICED

STOCK OF GOODS

IN

SALEM or WINSTON,

IS TO BE FOUND

AT

OUR STORE.

WE BUY FOR *CASH*, AND we sell for *cash*, and are thereby enabled to supply our customers with the best goods at the most reasonable prices.—We keep our stock full at all times, replenishing as rapidly as the goods are sold.

We shall spare no effort to please our customers. We invite the attention of the public to our stock before purchasing elewhere.

For such produce as we buy, we pay *cash or goods*, as the customer may prefer.

We are now purchasing CORN, and offer, in *cash*, the highest market price.

OUR WAGON YARD

is the most convenient one in either town, and is free, at all times, to our customers.

Hoping that our friends will sustain us in the future, as they have done in the past, we extend to them the compliments of the season, and trust that the new year may bring happiness and prosperity to each and all of them.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, Jan. 1, 1870.

ZEVELY'S
DRUG STORE,

POST OFFICE BUILDING.

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES

can always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS,
PATENT MEDICINES,

in fact everything in his line always on hand.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Jan. 14, 1870.

DOTY'S WASHING MACHINE.

LATELY MUCH IMPROVED—AND THE NEW

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

Improved with ROWELL'S PATENT DOUBLE COG WHEELS, and the PATENT STOP, are now unquestionably far superior to any apparatus for washing clothes ever invented, and will save their cost twice a year, by saving labor and clothes.

Those who have used them give testimony as follows:

"We like our machine much; could not be persuaded to do [illegible]

[illegible] Y. City.

PRICES.—A Fair Offer.

Send the retail price, Washer, $14, Extra Wringer, $9, and we will forward either or both machines, free of freight, to places where no one is selling; and so sure are we they will be liked, that we agree to refund the money if any one wishes to return the machines, free of freight, after a month's trial, according to directions.

No husband, father or brother should *permit* the drudgery of washing with the hands, fifty-two days in the year, when it can be done better, more expeditiously, with less labor, and no injury to the garments, by a Doty Clothes Washer and Universal Wringer.

Canvassers with exclusive right of sale make money fast selling them.

Sold by dealers generally, to whom liberal discounts are made.

R. C. BROWNING, *Gen. Agent.*
32 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.

VENI, VIDI VICI.

What Everybody Says Must Be So.

The Conqueror of all Snuff.

G. W. G. GGGGG & AX'S
G. W. G. AAAAA & AX'S
G. W. G. IIIII & AX'S
G. W. G. LLLLL & AX'S
CELEBRATED
CELEBRATED
CELEBRATED
SCOTCH SNUFF
SCOTCH SNUFF
SCOTCH SNUFF

Has been fully tested and pronounced by all amateur dippers to be the best SNUFF now in use. Its superior taste and pureness from all drugs and injurious ingredients, commonly used in the preparation of other snuff, has gained it a wide world reputation.

Do not fail to try it for you will like it. Ask for it and take no other.

For sale by all dealers in Salem and Winston.

Patterson & Co., E. A. Vogler, } Agents for Salem N. C.

Rowland Bros., Wholesale Grocers, Agents for Norfolk, Va.

L. J. Bossieux, Wholesale Confectioner, Agent for Richmond, Va.

E. W. Williams & Co., Wholesale Grocers, gents for Charleston, S. C.

NOTICE.—The high reputation that our Snuff has attained has induced certain manufacturers to imitate our TRADE MARK; the superior quality of our snuff does not lay in the trade mark but the superior quality of tobacco it is manufactured of.

G. W. GAIL & AX.

August 13, 1869—43 -1y.

Humorous.

Call Me When Breakfast is Ready.

A SONG.

Call me when breakfast is ready—
Oh, mother don't call me before;
Do not deny me the pleasure
Of moderate rest, I implore.
Eight hours of sleep are too little
For delicate maidens like me,
Dearer by far, is my pillow
Than cup of the daintiest tea.
Mother, I cannot endure it,
This getting up early's a bore—
Call me when breakfast is ready,
O, please do not call me before!

Call me when breakfast is ready—
Oh, mother, don't call me too soon,
Shopping, of course, needs attention,
But that can be done before noon.
Talk of the folly of fashion,
I do not consider it so:
Parties must not be neglected,
And style is important, you know.
Mother, it makes me so nervous
To think of your step at the door—
Call me when breakfast is ready;
Oh, please do not call me before!

Call me when breakfast is ready—
Oh, dont call me early, I pray.
Doctors advise to be quiet,
My spine is affected they say.
Sleep is a potent elixir,
And better than drugs or the knife;
Why then so much in a hurry,
Since rest is the solace of life?
Mother; do have some compassion,
And chide my late rising no more—
Call me when breakfast is ready,
Oh, please do not call me before!

Call me when breakfast is ready—
Oh, mother I think I've been told,
Multitudes struggle for riches,
And barter their comfort for gold.
Hypocrites often rise early—
Their motives are perfectly plain;
Sundays they always sleep later,
Because they have nothing to gain.
Mother I cannot endure it,
This getting up early's a bore—
Call me when breakfast is ready,
But please do not call me before!

Hearth & Home.

Rev. Rowland Hill used to ride to and from church in a carriage. This gave offence to one of his members at least, who went so far as to hand in among the notices one requesting 'the prayers of this congregation for the pastor, who yielding to pride, is in the habit of riding in his carriage, not content, like his Divine Master, to ride upon an ass.' It was not till Mr. H. had read the paper, and observed the sensation created, that he noticed its import, then laying it down he said: 'It is true, brethren, I ride in my carriage, but if the author of this notice will appear at the door at the conclusion of the services, saddled and bridled, I will do my best to ride him home.'

A young man out West was entrusted with the money to bring his father home a good family sewing machine. He carried off a neighbor's daughter to Chicago, married her and brought her home.

'Remember who you are talking to, sir!' said an indignant parent to a fractious boy, 'I'm your father, sir!'

'Well who's to blame for that?' said young impertinence, ''taint me!'

'Professor,' said a student in pursuit of knowledge concerning the habits of animals, 'why does a cat, while eating, turn her head first one way and the other?' 'For the reason,' replied the Professor, 'that she cannot turn it both ways at once.'

MRS. EVAN'S NOVELS.
Beulah, St. Elmo, Inez, Vashti.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

SEASONABLE BOOKS!
Books of Travel,
New Novels,
Poems.
Together with a full assortment of
BOOKS
FOR FIRESIDE READING,
Just received at the
BOOK-STORE.

☞ Everybody is reading and talking about those marvellous books, "THE GATES AJAR." and "GATES WIDE OPEN."
A few copies at the Salem Bookstore.
Sent by mail for $1 60.

MUEHLBACH'S HIS. NOVELS
Should be read by all.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

THE NEW ROBINSON CRUSOE,
In words of one sylable.-At the BOOK-STORE.

BLUM'S
FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
ALMANAC,
FOR THE YEAR
1870,
NOW READY!
Price Reduced.
Orders respectfully solicited.
Address, L. V. BLUM,
Salem, N. C.

VERMICELLI & MACARONI
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING
Feb. 20, 1868 26-

JUST RECEIVED,
A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,** a popular and highly recommended article.
LAMPS, OIL, &c.,
Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building
Feb. 13, 1868. -25

PICTURE CARDS.
Consisting of
BIRDS, ANIMALS, SCRIPTURAL SCENES, ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, VIEWS OF CENTRAL PARK &c., &c., &c.
A FINE LOT OF COLORED
PICTURES.
Suitable for Framing, consisting of
PORTRAITS,
GROUPS,
KITTENS,
LANDSCAPES, HUNTING SCENES, &c., &c., &c.
INDELIBLE PENCIL.—A new and convenient article.
LETTER WRITERS, DREAM BOOKS,
The Largest Assortment of
TOY BOOKS
ver offered to the public in this place.

BOOKS FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.
A full and complete assortment
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

HUMOROUS BOOKS.
MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

ALBUMS.
AUTOGRAPH AND PHOTOGRAPH.
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALBUMS,
NOVELS, TOY BOOKS, GAMES, WRITING AND MUSIC PORT FOLIOS, WORK BOXES.
MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
at the:.....BOOKSTORE.

PORT FOLIOS.
Leather and Cloth, a very convenient and safe case for Paper, Correspondence, &c.
For sale at BLUMS.

CHROMOS.
A few of these beautiful pictures on hand. Call and see them.

PEN LETTER BOOKS, with Inks. This is a copying book without the use of a press.
Letter Files—a book to preserve your letters received.
Mourning Paper and Envelopes.
Fancy Envelopes,—Carrier Dove and others.
Curtain Fixtures, complete.
Picture Cord and Loops.
Backgammon Boards.
Chessmen and Dominoes.
New Form Book or Magistrate's Guide.
Ladies' Knives, Fruit Knives.
Ladie's Portmonnaels.
"Secretaries" and "Correspondence,"— a new supply.
BLANK BOOKS,—a new supply of Ledgers, Day Books and Feints.
TIME BOOKS.—Weekly and Monthly.
A large size Pass Books.
Astronomy—Guy's and Kidders.
Quackenbos' Composition and Rhetoric.
Passion Week, or "Easter Books."
Window Shades in great variety.
CALL AT.....BLUM'S.

BOOKS BY MAIL.

WE will send the following valuable and highly interesting Books by mail, upon receipt of price:
Every Man his Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book. Price $2 75.
☞ Chemistry of the Farm. Price $1 40.
The Old Capitol and its Inmates, $1 50.
Diary of a Refugee, $2 00.
Wearing the Gray, (600 pp.) $4 50.
Abbott's Histories, each, $1 25.
New Physiognomy or Signs of Character $5 50.
New Illustrated Self Instructor, $1 00.
Life of Christ, $1 75.
Schonberg Cotta Family, $2 00,
On Both Sides of the Sea, do
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan, do
Early Dawn, do
Drayton's and Devanant's, do
Prayers of the Ages, $3 00.
Jargal, $2 00.
Four Oaks, $2 00.
St Elmo, $2 25.
Arabian Knights, $2 25.
Gulliver's Travels, $1 75.
Horse Shoe Robinson, $2 25.
Address, L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C. Jan. 1, 1870.

GIFT BOOKS!

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.
DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.
GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock
STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.
"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."
Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems. Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers.
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers.
Forget Me Not. Parting Gift.
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury.
Biblical Antiquities.
"Heavenward," a collection of poems of consolation, full gilt. A charming book for the home circle.
Yesterday, To-day and Forever.

POEMS.
COWPER, TENNYSON, LONGFELLOW, BYRON, MILTON, MOORE, BURNS.
EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.
FORGET ME NOT,
PARTING GIFT.
POETRY OF FLOWERS,
THOMPSON'S SEASONS.
All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page.

Abbott's Histories,	Rollo Books,
Hillside Library,	Sunnybank Stories,
Rosebud Stories,	Charlie's Little Lib'y,
Arabian Nights.	Gulliver's Travels,
Aesop's Fables,	Story Book of Wond's
Nutshell of Knowledge,	Robinson Crusoe,
Paul and Virginia,	Young Marooners,
Hans Anderson's Stories,	Rollo Story Books,
Old and New Testament Naratives.	

Martin Rattler; or a Boy's adventures in Brazil, with numerous illustrations.
Nineveh and its Story, profusely illustrated.
CAPT. MAYNE REID'S NOVELS.

Forest Exiles,	Boy Tar,
The Young Yagers,	Young Voyagers,
Ran Away to Sea,	Odd People,
The Bush Boys,	Plant Hunters,
Desert Home,	Boy Hunters,
White Guantlet,	dBruin,
Headless Horseman,	Child Wife,
Outward Bound,	Shamrock and Thistle,
Red Cross,	Dikes and Ditches.

Gorrilla Hunter, Coral Island, Child life in Italy, Frank the Young Naturalist, Adventures of Baron Munchausen, Cast Aaway in the Cold, Culm Rock, Picture Poetry, Young Fur Traders, Swiss Family Robinson, Butterfly Hunters, What Makes Me Grow, Queer Little People, Grim's Goblins, Farming for Boys, Stories of Many Lands, Far and Near, My Pretty Gift Book, Frank on the Prairie, Red Letter Days, Royal Road to Spelling and Reading.
NEW BOOKS.
Thousand Miles Walk across South America, Trial, Mohun, Norwood, Godfrey's Fortunes, The Story of Kennett, Conquest of Florida, Ruby's Husband, Jargal, Woman's Kingdom, Found and Lost, Gordian Knot, Beauclercs, Breakspeare, Too True, Foul Play, Smoking and Drinking.

Lost Lenore,	Hunter's Feast,
Scalp Hunters,	Tiger Hunters,
Afloat in the Forest,	Boy Slaves,
Book of Quadrupeds,	Ocean Waifs.

OLIVER OPTIC'S BOOKS.
At the BOOK-STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS

A large assortment of
PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.
Readers—The New Elementary Reader. N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.
Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Intermediate and Primary. Cornel's
Grammars—Smith's Bullions and Murray's English Grammar.
Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.
Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos, Davenport's and Tytler's Universa
Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, & Jewett's French Dictionary, Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon
Speakers—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous Speak'r, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.
Algebra—Davie's and Loomis'.
Astronomy—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.
Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry.
SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,

Bullion's Latin Reader,	
" "	Grammar,
" "	Sallust,
" "	Cicero,
Anthon's "	Virgil,
" "	Horace.

DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.
COPY and CYPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY.
Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans, Slates,
German Colors,
&c., &c.
INKS!--*Black, Red, Blue and Violet.*
David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.
David's Ink Powder.
Blotting Pads,
PAPERS, &c.,
embracing
Commercial & French Note, Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter, Counting House, Common Journal, Legal Cap, Bill Paper, &c., &c.
Docket Paper, for Clerks of Courts, Tracing Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Tissue Paper, Fancy Paper for Boxes, Marbled Paper; Perfumed Paper in Fancy Boxes, &c.
PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,
Price, 25 and 30 cents.
ENVELOPES,
A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes
A lot of Fancy Colored Envelopes,
BLANK BOOKS,
Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.
Pass and Memorandum Books.
American Tales.
DeWitt's Twenty-five cent Novels.
Humorous Sketches,
Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.
AT THE SALEM BOOK-STORE.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

THE PERIODICALS WHICH THE HARPERS PUBLISH ARE ALMOST IDEALLY WELL EDITED.—
The Nation, N. Y.

"A complete pictorial history of the Times."

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

HARPER'S WEEKLY is an illustrated record of, and a commentary upon all the important events of the time. Due attention is also given to topics of especial and local interest. The best artists in the country are constantly engaged in the department of illustration, and the Publishers are also largely indebted to photographers in all the large cities of America, Europe, and the East for prompt and valuable contributions.
As a Literary Journal, Harper's Weekly is recognized as the only illustrated newspaper which has ever succeeded in establishing and maintaining a claim to pre-eminence.
The Editorial matter of Harper's Weekly constitutes one of its most prominent features; it includes weekly articles upon National Politics, Finance, Commerce and Miscellaneous topics.
In No. 673, for November 20, was commenced the new story "MAN AND WIFE," by WILKIE COLLINS, the Author of "*The Woman in White,*" "*No Name,*" "*Armadala,*" and "*The Moonstone.*" Subscribers remitting $4 00 for each single subscription will be furnished with the weekly from the commencement of this story to the close of 1870.
Published Weekly, with profuse Illustrations.

The young lady who buys a single number of HARPER'S BAZAR is made a subscriber for life.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

HARPER'S BAZAR.

A REPOSITORY OF
FASHION, PLEASURE, AND INSTRUCTION.

HARPER'S BAZAR has gained a success the most rapid and wonderful ever known in the annals of journalism, and is recognized as the best and most attractive family paper ever issued. As an illustrated chronicle of fashion it is without a rival in this country. By a special arrangement involving great expense, with the publishers of the Berlin *Bazar*—the leading journal of fashion in Europe—its fashion plates are published in New York simultaneously with their appearance in Berlin and Paris.
A large portion of the Bazar is every week devoted to instructive and entertaining reading-matter—Stories, Poems, Biographical Sketches, and Gossip. The Editorial articles are always spicy, and cover every topic of social interest. No effort and no expense will be spared to permanently secure for this journal the victory which it has won so rapidly, and which it so well deserves.
Published Weekly, with profused Illustrations.

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*N. Y. Observer.*
The best Monthly Periodical, not in this country alone, but in the English language.—*The Press, Phila.*

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE has now entered upon its *Fortieth Volume.* Its success hitherto—unrivaled by that of any other monthly periodical in Europe or America—has been due to the popular character and variety of its contents; to the enterprise of its Publishers in securing for its pages at any cost, the best literary contributions of English and American writers; to its profusedly illustrated articles of Travel and Explorations; to the promptness, authenticity, and popular treatment of its papers upon scientific subjects, upon the mechanical improvements of the age, and upon current topics; and to the variety and interest of its special Editorial Departments—to which recently a new one has been added, viz., the Monthly Scientific Record. The elements upon which the past success of the Magazine has depended will still continue to be its leading characteristics; and its Publishers are confident that with increased attention to the wants of the reading public they will be able to enhance even its present popularity.
Harper's Magazine contains from fifty to one hundred per cent. more matter than any similar periodical issued in the English language. Thus the ample space at the disposal of its Publishers will enable them to treat fully of all the topics embraced in their plan.
The Publishers feel themselves warranted in asking and anticipating for the future a continuance of the favor which has been accorded to their enterprise in the past.
Published Monthly, with profuse Illustrations.

TERMS for HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR.

Harper's Magazine,	One Year		$4 00
"	Weekly	" "	4 00
"	Bazar	" "	4 00

Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, and Harper's Bazar, to one address, for one year, $10 00; or any two for $7 00.
The postage within the United States is for the Magazine 24 cents a year, for the Weekly or Bazar 20 cents a year, payable yearly, semi-yearly, or quarterly, at the office where received. Subscriptions from the Dominion of Canada must be accompanied with 24 cents additional for the Magazine, or 20 cents for the Weekly or Bazar, to prepay the United States postage.
The volumes of the Magazine commence with the numbers for June and December of each year. Subscriptions may commence with any Number. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the first number of the current Volume, and back numbers will be sent accordingly.
The Volumes of the Weekly and Bazar commence with the year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of his order.
When the subscribers address is to be changed, both the old and new one must be given. It is not necessary to give notice of discontinuance.
In remitting by mail, a Post-Office Order or draft payable to the order of Harper & Brothers is preferable to Bank notes, since, should the Order or Draft be lost or stolen, it can be renewed without loss to the sender.
Address **HARPER & BROTHERS,**
New York.

"AROUND THE WORLD."
SUBSCRIBE FOR THE
NEW YORK OBSERVER,
The large double weekly
FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
SOUND AND GOOD.
TRY IT. IT WILL BE MONEY WELL SPENT.
$3 50 PER ANNUM.
SAMPLE COPIES FREE.
SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR. & Co.
37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

Eighteenth Year.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
For 1870.

The Cheapest of Ladies' Magazines,
BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST!

It has always been the care of the publisher to combine in its pages whatever is useful, whatever is elevating, whatever is pure, dignified, and virtuous in sentiment, with whatever may afford rational and innocent amusement. For its Literary Department, in past years,
THE BEST WRITERS
In the literary world have contributed and will continue to furnish articles for the year 1870. Such names as
Marion Harland, Ino Churchill,
Louise Dorr, Metta Victoria Victor,
S. Annie Frost, Mrs. Dennison,
and Mrs. C. A. Hopkinson,
Cannot be found on the Prospectus of any other Magazine.

Beautiful Steel Plates.

Of these the LADY'S BOOK contains *fourteen* each year, superior (we challenge comparison) to any published in this country, either in book or periodical.

Our Fashion Plates.

Have a reputation for correctness the world over.
EMBROIDERY PATTERNS.—We give frequently a presentation sheet to our patrons containing twenty, thirty, and sometimes forty designs in embroidery.
ORIGINAL MUSIC.—GODEY'S is the only magazine in which music prepared expressly for it appears.
MODEL COTTAGES.—The only magazine in this country that gives these designs is the LADY'S BOOK.
DRAWING LESSONS.—In this we are also alone.
We have also a *Children's* a *Horticultural* and a *Health* department.
GODEY'S INVALUABLE RECEIPTS
Upon every subject, for the Boudoir, Nursery, Kitchen, House, and Laundry.
TINTED ENGRAVINGS.—This is a series of engravings that no one has attempted but ourselves. They give great satisfaction.
LADIES' FANCY WORK DEPARTMENT.—Some of the designs in this department are printed in colors, in a style unequalled.

TERMS FOR 1870.

One copy, one year	$3 00
Two copies, one year	5 00
Three copies, one year	7 50
Four copies, one year	10 00
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making six copies	14 00
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making nine copies	21 00
Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making twelve copies	27 50

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent one year on receipt of $4 00.
Godey's Lady's Book and Once a Month will be sent one year on receipt of $4 00.
Godey's Lady's Book and the Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of $3 50.
Godey's Lady's Book, Arthur's Home Magazine, and Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of $5 00.
Godey's Lady's Book, Arthur's Home Magazine, Once a Month, and the Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of $6 50.
☞ The money must all be sent at one time for any of the clubs, and additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
☞ Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional for every subscription to the LADY'S BOOK, and 12 cents for either of the other magazines, to pay the American postage.
HOW TO REMIT.—In remitting by Mail, a Post-office Order on Philadelphia, or a Draft on Philadelphia or New York, *payable to the order of L. A. Godey,* is preferable to bank notes, as, should the Order or Draft be lost or stolen, it can be renewed without loss to the sender. If a Draft or a Post-office Order cannot be procured, send United States or National Bank notes. Address
L. A. GODEY,
N. E. Corner Sixth and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

A New Volume, and a new Story.

OLIVER OPTIC'S MAGAZINE FOR 1870.

No 157, Jan. 1, 1870, will contain the initial chapters of Oliver Optic's new story, BEAR AND FORBEAR, OR THE YOUNG SKIPPER OF LAKE CAYUGA, written expressly for Oliver Optic's Magazine. OUR BOYS AND GIRLS, Edited by OLIVER OPTIC, who writes for no other Magazine. It it published promptly ONCE A WEEK. $2.00 a year; $1.25 for six months.

A FEW KIND WORD FROM THE PRESS,

'Ths model Juvenile Magazine of the day.'—*Gazette, Vincennes, Ind.*
'First class in everything.'—*Rep., Salem O.*
'Both interesting and instructive.'—*Loomis's Musical Journal, New Haven, Conn.*
'Cannot be excelled in merit or talent.'—*Commonwealth, Boston,*
'Continues most admirably to satisfy.'—*Vt. Standard.*
'Optic knows how to get up a first-rate magazine.'—*Whig, Bangor Me.*
'Continues to delight its numerous young readers.'—*Times, Webster, Mass.*
'It has a healthy tone and sentiment,'—*Monmouth Democrat, Freehold, N. J.*
'None of your namby-pamby literature.'—*Independent, Grayville Ill.*
'Oliver Optic is a safe writer for children.'—*National Baptist, Philadelphia.*
'The favorite of our Young America.'—*New Church Independent, La Porte, Ind.*
'Valued for its moral tone.'—*Pioneer, Brighton, Iowa.*
'Irresistably attractive every time.'—*Trans., Adams.*
'Winning golden opinions everywhere.'—*Gazette, Dalton, Me.*

PLAIN AND FANCY
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED
AT
THE SALEM PRINTING OFFICE,
ORDERS FOR
PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,
and any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing, respectfully solicited. *Terms.*—CASH.
L. V. BLUM, Proprietor.
Salem, N. C. Jan. 1870.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

A Political, Literary and Miscellaneous Newspaper.

The NEW-YORK TIMES,—started in September, 1851,—has for many years been recognized as among the most successful, popular and influential newspapers in the country. It is still under the control and management of its original founders, who with greatly increased resources and experience, will spare no pains to extend and strengthen its claims upon the confidence and support of the public.
The Times is a Republican journal, and will be devoted, as in the past, to an intelligent support of the Republican Party. It will sustain, with all its ability, the principles and policy of General Grant's administration. It will advocate those measures by which the honor, the peace and the prosperity of the nation can be best conserved and promoted. It will vindicate our dignity before foreign nations, and will discountenance aught by which our self respect or our love for republican institutions could be endangered.
The Times desires to be judged by the highest possible standard of journalism. Its Editorial Department will be conducted in a spirit of fairness and impartiality, free alike from personal rancor or undue favoritism; and will be the production of the ablest and most experienced writers upon all the subjects treated. Its correspondence will be full and timely. Its reports will be prepared with the utmost care, and will embrace every fact or public utterance of opinion that possesses interest and importance, The Literary Department will be in thorough capable hands, and will present a full review of the literature, the fine arts, the music, and the drama of the day.
As a family paper, free from all appeals to vulgar or impure tastes, the Times will continue unexceptionable, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle.
The Sunday edition of the Times will include, in addition to all the news, selected and original literary matter of the most varied and agreeable character.
The Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions of the Times will be compiled with the greatest care, and will contain selections from the most important contents of the daily issue, besides matters of interest to the agricultural sections of the country. All who prefer a newspaper but once or twice a week will find these editions admirably suited to their requirements.
A special edition of the Times for European circulation will be published every Wednesday and Saturday, in time for the European mails, and will be valuable and welcome to our friends abroad, whether Americans or of any other nationality than our own.
All these editions of the Times are of the very largest size, on large quarto sheets, each containing *fifty-six* columns, printed in clear and legible type, at the following rates:

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times per annum exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25

An extra copy to getter up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.

The Weekly Times per annum	2
Five copies one year	8
Ten copies one year	15

An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.

Twenty copies one year	25

An extra copy to getter up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.

The European edition per annum, postage extra	3

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when required to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address
H. J. RAYMOND & Co.,
Times Office New York.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

The Cheapest and Best in the World!

SPLENDID OFFERS FOR 1870.

This popular Monthly Magazine *gives more for the money than any in the world.* For 1870, it will be greatly improved. It will contain *One thousand pages! Fourteen splendid steel plates! Twelve mammoth colored fashions! Twelve colored berlin patterns! Nine hundred wood cuts! Twenty-four pages of music!*
All this will be given for only TWO DOLLARS a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of the class of "Peterson." Its
Thrilling Tales and Novelettes
Are the best published anywhere. *All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson."* In 1870, in addition to its usual quantity of short stories, FIVE ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT NOVELETTS will be given, viz.: "The Prisoner of the Bastile," by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens; "The Secret at Bartram's Holme," by Mrs. Jane G. Austin; "Kathleen's Love Story," by the author of "Ethel's Sir Launcelot;" "An Enemy's Revenge," by the author of "The Second Life;" "How it Ended," by Frank Lee Benedict.
Mammoth Colored Fashion Plates
Ahead of all others. These plates are engraved on steel, TWICE THE USUAL SIZE, and contain six figures. They will be superbly colored. Also, a pattern, from which a Dress, Mantilla, or Child's Dress can be cut out, without the aid of a mantua-maker. Also, several pages of Household and other receipts; in short, everything interesting to ladies.

SUPERB PREMIUM ENGRAVING!

To every person getting up a Club for 1870, will be sent GRATIS, a copy of our new and splendid Mezzotint for framing, (size 24 inches by 16), "Our Father Who Art in Heaven."—This is the most desirable premium ever offered. For large Clubs, as will be seen below, an extra copy of the Magazine will be sent in addition.

TERMS—Always in Advance:

One Copy, for one year	$ 2 00
Two Copies, for one year	4 00
Three Copies, for one year	5 00
Five Copies, for one year, (and one to getter up of Club,)	8 00
Eight Copies, for one year, (and one to getter up of Club,)	12 00
Fourteen Copies, for one year, (and one to getter up of Club,)	20 00

Address, Post-paid,
CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
☞ Specimens sent to those wishing to get up Clubs.